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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

WAYS TO IMPROVE STATE FARM PERFORMANCE PUT FORWARD

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN [STATE FARMS AND LAND RECLAMATION IN CHINA] in Chinese No 11, 24 Nov 81 pp 2-3

[Article: "National State Farm and Land Reclamation Department and Bureau Directors and State Farm and Land Reclamation System Trade Union Cadres Conference Opens in Beijing"]

[Text] The National State Farm and Land Reclamation Department and Bureau Directors and State Farm and Land Reclamation System Trade Union Cadres Conference was held in Beijing between 14 and 23 October.

This conference was under the joint auspices of the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. This conference separately discussed work in the fields of state farm and land reclamation system implementation of a staff and workers representative assembly system, selection of middle aged and young cadres to fill out leadership teams at all levels, firm attention to the training of staff and workers, and intensification of propaganda work. This was a conference for discussion of state farm and land reclamation ideological and political work. Participating in the conference were directors of departments and bureaus in charge of political ideological work in all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions; the Regional Management Bureau directors of four directly supplied reclamation areas in Xinjiang, Heilongjiang, Guangdong, and Yunnan Provinces and of the Shaanxi Provincial State Farm and Land Reclamation Bureau; propaganda, education, personnel, and trade union cadres; and delegates from advanced farms, for a total of more than 240 people. Representatives from pertinent departments of the central government and press units also attended the conference.

National Farm Commission Deputy Chairman Zhang Xiushan [1728 4423 1472]; Ministry of State Farms and land Reclamation leadership comrades Gao Yang [7559 2254], Zhao Fan [6392 0416], Zhang Xiuzhu [1728 0208 4554], and members of the Beijing party organization; and All-China Federation of Trade Unions Agriculture and Forestry Trade Union Deputy Chairman Yan Xinming [7051 5281 3046] and Li Ke [2621 0344] participated in the conference. At its conclusion, All-China Federation of Trade Unions deputy chairmen Gu Dazhuang [7357 1129 2866], Wang Chonglun [3769 1504 0243], and Han Ronghua [7281 2837 5478] attended the conference.

The conference individually took up the four special topics of propaganda work, personnel work, staff and worker education, and trade union work in the state farm and land reclamation system. Comrade Zhang Xiuzhu made a speech on the subject of making political work a part of economic work. Comrade Liu Xi [0491 2485] made a speech on the selection of exemplary middle aged and young cadres. Comrade Wang Fawu [3769 4099 2976] made a speech on staff and worker educational work in the state farm and land reclamation system. Comrade Yan Xingmin made a speech on trade union building and implementation of a staff and worker representative assembly system, and also made a small summary of meeting discussions in the four specialized meetings within the conference. Nine delegates gave briefings on experiences to the conference, and 42 delegates gave separate briefings on experiences to the specialized meetings within the conference. Comrades attending the conference had heated discussions about the four specialized topics, everyone analyzing situations, exchanging, summarizing experiences, discussing plans, and further defining future tasks.

At the conclusion of the conference, Comrade Gu Dazhuang gave a speech. He talked about three issues, the first of which was how to further increase the sense of responsibility in being masters on the part of the broad masses of staff and workers to carry forward building of the economy. The second issue was how to establish generally, and steadily improve, the system of staff and workers representative assemblies. The third was how to make the most of the role of trade unions during the building of the four modernizations. He said, how can better advantage be made of the role of trade unions? First is by determinedly dealing with matters in accordance with specific instructions about trade unions from the Central Committee for the past 3 years. Second, programs for trade unions have been spelled out, and in terms of guiding ideology, positions, character, and functions have been resolved. Trade unionists must center on the party's central tasks and the central tasks of building the four modernizations to do a solid job and make accomplishments, gaining the attention and support of all quarters. Third, trade unions should speak for the workers, and be both daring and adept. They should dare to maintain the democratic rights and material welfare of staff and workers, and struggle against unhealthy tendencies and bad social mores as well as against destruction of the social order, bad people and bad deeds. They should be adept at maintaining a combination of the welfare of the country and the personal welfare of staff and workers, and adept at maintaining a combination of staff and workers as masters of their fate and collective guidance from administration. Fourth, trade unions should maintain four basic principles, foremost of which is maintenance of the leadership of the party.

In the course of his speech, Comrade Gu Dazhuang made an analogy. He said that the building of the national economy should be regarded as the body of an airplane, and strengthening of ideological and political work with establishment of a sense of responsibility as masters being the engines, a system of economic responsibility and a system of staff and worker representative assemblies being the two wings, and a good leadership group being the pilot. In this way, this airplane will be able to fly.

Next, Minister Gao Yang, acting on behalf of the party branch in the State Farm and Land Reclamation Ministry, summarized the conference. First he spoke on the issue of improvement of leadership. He said that if a good job is to be done in the four aforementioned areas, it will be necessary to change the lack of distinction between party and government formed over many years, the leadership method in which the party takes the place of government, and a leadership tion in which a minority of people make individual arbitrary decisions. Under the unified leadership of the party, there should be trial implementation on farms of a clear distinction in jobs and close cooperation among party work, enterprise management work, trade union work, and government work in corporate management of farms to achieve a real strengthening in all aspects of work. We suggest that except for discussion and decision by CCP committees of major matter on all farms, that the general professional work in the aforestated fields may be made the responsibility of secretaries, deputy secretaries, the farm manager, deputy farm managers, or chairmen of trade unions, with professional cadres concerned participating in business meetings to discuss and handle matters. "Large authorities" should be the "monopoly" of CCP committees, and "small authorities" should be "dispersed." CCP Committee secretaries should assume overall responsibility for the total situation, take due regard of what lies ahead and what has gone before, and give attention to major matters affecting present profits and losses for farms and their future development. For the present this means surmounting the lackadaisical and weak situation among leaders, elimination of long-standing abuses of "eating out of a large common pot," promotion of the implementation of socialist systems of responsibility for production with distributions according to work, and the various tasks discussed by this conference, all of which should be given serious attention.

Next, he discussed the issue of promoting a system of staff and worker representative assemblies, asking that accomplishments be made next year. He said that a staff and worker representative assembly system must be promoted on farms in accordance with the regulations and pertinent regulations in "Temporary Regulations for Staff and Worker Representative Assemblies for State Industrial Enterprises" promulgated by the Central Committee. State farm and land reclamation management organizations at all levels must educate farm leadership cadres to a full understanding of the revolutionary significance of this major decision by the Central Committee on institution of a system of staff and worker representative assemblies to continuously change their old work methods and work styles, to bring into play the role of staff and worker representative assemblies, and to promote democratic management in enterprises.

In talking about proper selection of farm CCP committee secretaries to make ready for succession, he said that there are numerous middle-age and young cadres on farms, and middle-age and young cadres possessed of [illegible] with an enterprising spirit and technical knowledge of all kinds are not lacking either. Difficulties are relatively slight in the selection of farm level specialized leadership cadres. For several years in the future difficulties will not likely be great either in selecting from among specialized cadres who have participated in leadership teams young and middle-aged cadres for all around responsibility for enterprise management. By comparison, selection of CCP committee secretaries will be difficult. For too long a time the party's fine tradition has been broken, and for too long a time the party's three great workstyles have been abandoned, with the result that among middle-age and young party cadres, as well as among middle-age and young cadres who are now doing party work, little of these traditions remain. The best way to solve this contradiction is to select those above age 40 suitable for training as CCP Committee secretaries and place them in leadership teams so old or comparatively old cadres can pass experiences along to them.

In talking about "taking firm hold" [illegible] staff and workers, he said that the key to assuring completion before 1985 of staff and worker training plans lies in taking firmly in hand the training of principal farm leadership cadres. The principal leadership cadres in farms urgently require training. Most of them have worked for 20 to 30 years in the state farm and land reclamation system. They deeply love state farm and land reclamation work, and they possess a wealth of experience in ideological and political work, and in farm management work. They are a precious resource of the party, and they are the mainstay cadres for the building of farms. However, in this new historical period, a substantial number of them are of low cultural and scientific level, and they have weak points unsuited to the requirements of farm modernization. Consequently, their training is an urgent current matter. That numerous farm staff and worker training programs are presently unable to get off the ground is very much related to the lack of scientific knowledge by principal farm leadership cadres and lack of attention to study. By training principal farm leadership cadres, it will be possible to get them to study when they "lack knowledge after having completed studies" so they become people who understand and have high regard for cultural and scientific knowledge who can make the most of their special skills. In addition, it can impel them to take the initiative in giving attention to the work of training staff and workers.

In talking about organizing and strengthening the state farm and land reclamation system's cultural and propaganda corps for conscientious launching of cultural and propaganda work, he said that though state farms have gradually revived normal cultural and propaganda campaigns in recent years, the ranks are too weak and not suited to the party's needs for cultural and propaganda work in the new historical period. Everyone's demands for cultural life have increased, and we should do everything possible to meet the different demands of staff and workers, enabling them to see movies and television, and operate the libraries, clubs, amateur dramatic troops, propaganda teams, and sports teams that young staff and workers call for, and insure that they are well run. In giving impetus to staff and workers to struggle in the important task of modernizing agriculture, it is hoped that principal leadership comrades in party and government on state farms will give vigorous support and strive to use all of the coming year to make farm culture and propaganda as lively as it had been before the 10 years of turmoil.

Finally Comrade Gao Yang spoke to the issue of mutual study among farms in various areas. He said that mutual study visits and keeping in touch with one another were effective ways to learn advanced things and keep abreast of advanced things. Complacent and conservative habits of long standing have to be overcome, action being organized diligently. Among the more than 2,000 state farms in the country differences are very great. Differences exist between those in border regions and those inland; differences exist among those devoted to farming, forestry, livestock raising, sideline occupations, or fishing; differences in profits and losses exist, and differences exist between those that are advanced and those that are backward in their work. By organizing mutual study visits, strengths may be used to offset weaknesses for the common elevation of all. This will require that some money be spent, of course, but "study fees" to study advanced things should be available.

9432
CSO: 4007/155

STATE FARM [illegible] AND [illegible] MANAGEMENT METHOD IMPROVEMENTS SOUGHT

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN [STATE FARMS AND LAND RECLAMATION IN CHINA] in Chinese No 11, 24 Nov 81 pp 21-22

[Article by Industrial Bureau, Ministry of State Farm and Land Reclamation: "Raise Management Levels in Grain, Edible Oil, and Cotton Processing Industries"]

[Text] State farm and land reclamation grain, oil, and cotton processing industries already occupy an important position in the state-owned farm economy. In 1980, the number of grain, oil, and cotton processing plants in the state farm and land reclamation system nationally totaled 1,[illegible]. Their employees numbered [illegible], and output value of grain and oil processed was [illegible] million yuan, 40 percent of the output value of state farm and land reclamation food industries, or [illegible] percent of the output value of state farm and land reclamation industries nationwide. When cotton processing is added to this, the ration was even somewhat higher. Numerous processing plants also actively carry on food processing and make use of [illegible] their facilities providing for farm employees and urban and rural markets various foods, condiments, medicines, items used in daily living and [illegible] products. They make a definite contribution in solving [illegible] to the families of the 11 million employees of the state farm and land reclamation system, and in providing raw materials [illegible] national development of light [illegible] industries.

Major problems currently existing in grain, oil, and cotton processing industries are as follows: Some provincial, municipal, and autonomous region farm and land reclamation departments do not attach sufficient importance to grain, oil, and cotton processing industries. They pay little attention to them and even make no [illegible] grain, oil, and cotton processing plants. Administration and management is [illegible]. They lack well-defined economic responsibility systems, and [illegible] are not linked to distributions of income. [illegible] techniques are antiquated, rates of production [illegible]. All of these problems have resulted in losses [illegible] reclamation areas and for some industrial plants, and have [illegible] for state farm and land reclamation industries [illegible] profits for the state farms.

The recently [illegible] national state farm and land reclamation grain, oil, and cotton processing [illegible] conference called for the following: During 1982, all provincial, municipal, and autonomous region state farm and land reclamation grain, oil, and cotton processing industries must eliminate operating losses.

[illegible]

[illegible] undertakings [illegible]

[illegible] quantities [illegible] were [illegible] accounting, [illegible] of relevant [illegible] concerned in production [illegible] standards for various products [illegible] centralization and [illegible] problems.

Industrial [illegible], and cotton processing are in the [illegible] production [illegible] the system of [illegible] management [illegible] industrial units. However, [illegible] the prevailing system of management [illegible] all of [illegible] industrial units [illegible] good type of management, [illegible] should be [illegible]. At the present time it [illegible] production and [illegible] processing [illegible] practice, provincial, [illegible] state farm and land reclamation units [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] In accordance with the spirit of instructions [illegible] responsibility from the [illegible] Central [illegible] beginning in 1982 [illegible], and cotton [illegible] their management methods [illegible] expenditures [illegible] a large [illegible] systems of responsibility that [illegible] rights, responsibilities, and benefits. [illegible] do this [illegible] matter of adapting [illegible] situations and the use of different forms. Before the [illegible] county, municipal, and regional state farm and land reclamation units [illegible] organize forces, undertake investigation and study, and [illegible] in order to get [illegible] this [illegible] year.

[illegible] and Disposal [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] classifications, [illegible]

[illegible] important issue [illegible] foods, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SOIL CONSERVATION EFFORTS SUCCESSFUL ALONG UPPER HUANGHE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 81 p 2

[Article: "Each Department, Province and Region Join With One Heart and Mind; Engineering Measures and Biological Measures Are Carried Out Together; Achievements Are Realized in Conserving Water and Soil Along the Middle and Upper Reaches of the Huanghe; Already an Area of Over 75,000 Square Kilometers of Soil Erosion Have Been Treated, Constituting 17.5 Percent of the Area To Be Treated"]

[Text] According to information provided by the first meeting of the Committee on Water and Soil Conservation for the middle reaches of the Huanghe held in Xian city in Shaanxi Province, up to the end of last year, an area of over 75,000 square kilometers of soil erosion on the middle and upper reaches of the Huanghe had already been treated, constituting 17.5 percent of the area to be treated.

The Huanghe presents two major problems: One is that in the loess plateau regions of the middle and upper reaches, natural disasters are severe, the production level is low, so the people's lives in many places are very difficult. The second is that mud and sand silt up along the lower reaches, so the potential threat of flooding is great. The root of these two problems lies in the soil erosion along the middle and upper reaches of the Huanghe. The middle and upper reaches of the Huanghe include the seven provinces and autonomous regions of Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Shaanxi, Shanxi, and Henan; they include 242 counties, banners and a total area of about 580,000 square kilometers of land. According to statistics compiled at the beginning of the founding of the nation, the area of severe soil erosion covered 430,000 square kilometers, the amount of mud and sand entering the Huanghe each year averaged about 1.6 billion tons.

In recent years, the work of conserving water and soil on the middle and upper reaches of the Huanghe has been emphasized by the party and the state. The state Agricultural Commission, the state Scientific Commission, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Forestry and the Ministry of Water Conservancy held four academic discussion meetings one after the other in Xian, Zhengzhou, and Lanzhou to discuss the guidelines for building up the loess plateau and for water and soil conservation. Water and soil conservation agencies were also gradually reestablished in each locality to carry out comprehensive treatment, taking small river valleys as the key. The work has undergone new development in each province and autonomous region, and the water and soil convervation work have realized definite achievements.

1. The area of soil erosion has gradually lessened. Up to the end of last year, the seven provinces and regions along the middle and upper reaches of the Huanghe built a total of 47,710,000 mu of horizontal terrace fields, strip fields, low banks between fields, flatlands, and small patches of paddy fields (not including large irrigated areas); forested and planted grass over 53,050,000 mu; completed water and soil conservation covering more than 75,000 square kilometers, constituting 17.5 percent of the area of soil erosion to be treated.

2. All the water and soil conservation projects served production. The average per-mu yield of food grains in terrace fields was generally two to three times that on slopes. The average per-mu yield of flatlands and paddy fields generally reached 500 to 600 jin, with highs reaching over 1,000 jin.

3. Visible results have also been achieved in reducing soil erosion. According to scientific observation and estimates from data gathered by water and soil conservation experimental stations at each locality, each year, about 200 million tons of mud and sand can be saved from loss due to soil erosion on the presently available horizontal terrace fields; soil erosion on artificially forested land and grassland can be reduced by about 100 million tons; and on the present flatlands, about 6 billion tons of mud and sand have been intercepted.

9296
CSO: 4007/135

APPLICATION OF SYSTEMS ENGINEERING TO CHINA'S AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS EXPLAINED

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 11, 23 Nov 81 pp 30-34

[Article by Deng Honghai [6772 1347 3189], Technology Economics Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "Strategic Problems in China's Agricultural Development"]

[Text] World agriculture today is in a new period of exploration. Faced with the test of a worldwide energy crisis, an ecological crisis and dramatic increase in population, the serious weaknesses of agriculture in developed countries that rely on continued development of petroleum, and the "green revolution" in some developing countries are revealed ever more conspicuously, with the result that these countries must reconsider the direction of their agriculture. At a time when developed countries are striving to find a "substitute agriculture" with low energy consumption for use in changing the state of agriculture, simplistic use of descriptions of the present state of agriculture in these developed countries as a concept for building China's agricultural modernization is clearly extremely dangerous. The Central Commiteee has pointed out that China must take the path of a Chinese-style modernization, and this is doubtlessly correct. The experiences of 30 years in building agriculture have shown that one cannot blindly careen along such a path. In order to be able to fairly consciously take this path without making numerous detours, it is urgently necessary that a systematic and thorough study of China's medium and longterm strategy for development of agriculture. Whether or not this strategy is correctly formulated has far-ranging ramifications for the success or failure of China's entire modernized construction. So we must go about it carefully. In the course of drawing up this strategy, I believe that a large-scale study centering on the following fundamental problems should be launched.

1. The Problem of Strategic Mentality

In order to draw up an intermediate and long-range development strategy for China's agriculture, it is necessary, first of all, to establish a proper strategic development mentality about agriculture, i.e., to have a correct, systematic and thorough understanding about China's agriculture. In understanding agriculture, and particularly in understanding China's agriculture, we have gone through a tortuous developmental process. It was recently noted that a mentality of "big agriculture and big grain" had caused a take-off in the breadth of our understanding of agricultural production; however, from the standpoint of a systematic understanding of agriculture, this will still not suffice. We must yet systematize both the breadth of understanding of agricultural production and the depth of understanding of agricultural production.

Marx said, "The reproduction process in economics, no matter its special social nature, is always intermingled with a natural reproduction process in this sector (agriculture)." ("Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 24, pp 398-399. Renmin Chubanshe 1972) In its time, this was the most incisive scientific treatise on agricultural production. After the emergence of ecological science and systems science, the limitations of this understanding no longer sufficed. We should still follow along this road of Marx's to probe further. Looked at systematically, the process of economic reproduction in agriculture is carried on within a certain agricultural economic system, and the process of natural reproduction in agriculture is carried on within a certain agricultural ecological system. Moreover, a specific agricultural economic system employs definite techniques, measures and methods to regulate the agricultural ecological system, thereby satisfying certain economic needs. The aggregate of these techniques, measures and methods forms a certain agricultural technical system. Looked at in this way, agricultural production is an all-encompassing system formed of an agricultural economic system, an agricultural technical system and an agricultural ecological system. It is precisely through the exchange of energy, and the goods and material cycle among these three systems that reproduction in the agricultural economy and natural reproduction are brought to fruition. The agricultural economic system converts capital into economic energy (energy that can be gained only through the expenditure of labor), and economic goods and materials flow into the agricultural technical system. The agricultural technical system converts this economic energy and economic goods and materials into physical energy and chemical goods and materials, sending them into the agricultural ecological system. The agricultural ecological system converts this physical energy and chemical goods and materials into biological energy and biological products, sending them into the agricultural technical system. The agricultural technical system transforms these biological products into economic products, sending them into the agricultural economic system. It is in this way that energy exchange and the goods and materials cycle is repeated over and over again, one cycle in agricultural reproduction being linked to another cycle.

Marx cleverly realized the alternation between man and nature, and noted that equitable regulation of such material change is the very nature of socialist economics. He said, "Socialized people and organized producers will equitably regulate the material exchange between themselves and nature, placing it under their common control instead of letting it act as a blind force to control themselves. By using a minimum amount of strength, they will, with clear conscience, and in accordance with the condition of their human nature, conduct this material exchange." ("Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 25, pp 926-927. Renmin Chubanshe, 1974) In the field of agricultural production, rational regulation of material exchange between man and nature means rational regulation of material exchange between economic reproduction and natural reproduction, and it also means rationally utilizing the agricultural technical system to regulate material exchange between the agricultural economic system and the agricultural ecological system. How can material exchange between economic reproduction and natural reproduction, and between the agricultural economic system and the agricultural ecological system be considered rational? And how can a minimum expenditure of labor rationally regulate such material exchange? Questions in this regard are extraordinarily complex, and some foreign countries are in process of applying systems engineering techniques to studies in this regard. We should also start this kind of research. Only by finding through such research the laws and quantitative relationships applying to material exchange among the three systems can the ecological balance and the economic balance be put into plans for all-around balance, assuring, insofar as possible, minimum expenditure for rational regulation of material exchange among the three systems.

In using such a systematic conception to view China's socialist agricultural production, the structure of agricultural production perceived is not just the structure of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishing, but rather a multiple-maintained structure compoundly formed from the agricultural economic structure, the agricultural technical structure and the agricultural ecological structure. The agricultural economic structure is formed from a fusion of a diverse two-stage structure. It includes: 1. the economic sector structure, i.e. the combined structure of the national economy, the economy of enterprises and private household economy; 2. the production, distribution, exchange and consumption structure; 3. the structure of economic sectors: the combined structure of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishing units; 4. the economic regional structure, i.e. the space structure and regional distribution of agricultural production. The agricultural technical structure is formed from a composite of a diverse two-stage structure. It includes: 1. the combined structure of physical techniques, chemical techniques and biological techniques; 2. the combined structure of traditional techniques, transitional techniques and modern techniques; 3. the input and output structure of products, i.e. the direct consumption coefficient matrix. The agricultural ecological structure is also formed from a composite of a diverse two-stage structure. It includes: 1. the combined structures of various agricultural ecological systems within an area; 2. the biological (plant, animal and micro-organism) community structure of individual agricultural ecological systems; 3. the energy structure (energy flow and energy balance), the moisture structure (moisture balance) and nutrient structure (nutrient balance) in the agricultural ecological system. These two-stage structures are formed from composites of three-stage and multi-stage structures, and can be broken down endlessly stage by stage in this way. A specific structure is compatible with a specific function. Under certain restrictive conditions, the optimum structure can gain maximum performance. Under the specific restrictive conditions of various places in China, to get the best agricultural economic structure, the best agricultural technical structure and the best agricultural ecological structure, and using minimum expenditure to derive the maximum agricultural economic efficiency, agricultural technical efficiency and agricultural ecological efficiency is to turn agriculture into the best. The essence of modernization of China's agriculture should be to make it the best agriculture. If all places will make the most of their own local advantages and start from different aspects to improve the structure of these three systems, and increase the efficiency of these three systems, they will be practicing the modernization of agriculture. To define agricultural modernization in this way as the turning of these three systems into the best is to take the concept of agricultural modernization and directly distill it for the use of systems engineering techniques to solve real problems.

Such a systematic view of the structure of agricultural production can allow us when regulating the structure of agricultural production not only to make an issue of proportions among the five industries [farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishing], but to make the overall benefits of the agricultural economic structure, the agricultural technical structure and the agricultural ecological structure as rational criteria in the structure of production. Current practice in the study of the structure of agricultural production for China and all jurisdictions is largely the use of the proportional size among the five industries in advanced countries or the proportional size of the farming industry to judge whether the structure is equitable. Such a method that is divorced from the actual Chinese agricultural ecological structure, agricultural technical structure and other agricultural economic structures, when used to judge the structure of the five industries is wrong on theoretical grounds and harmful in practice. Experiences in readjustment during the past several years show that use of such judgements to readjust the structure of agricultural production often causes wrong readjustment, or even leads to absurdities. We should make an overall assessment of the structure of agricultural production everywhere in China from the high ground of the agricultural economic structure, the agricultural technical structure and the agricultural ecological structure in combination to enable us to do the following: 1. to find the best model for the structure of the economic component (combination of state, enterprises and household sideline occupations) in China's socialist agriculture, thereby making more complete the country's rural system of responsibility for production; 2. to find the best agricultural ecological structure, the better to administer and manage, improve and reform the existing ecological system in agriculture to rebuild and build a new highly efficient ecological system in agriculture; 3. to find a suitable agricultural technical system compatible with local areas whereby levels of intensivity in agriculture will steadily increase, while at the same time not having the emergence of a situation of "incremental decrease in remuneration;" 4. to find the best structure for agricultural reproduction and the most effective way to carry out the integration of agriculture, industry and commerce; 5. to find the best regional structure for agriculture to make the most of local agricultural advantages and 6. to find the best sector structure and the best input-output structure so that the minimum expenditure can be made in agricultural production to derive maximum satisfaction of social needs.

By using systematic concepts to look at agriculture, the productivity of agriculture and production relationships, economic reproduction in agriculture and natural reproduction, the structure of the various aspects and various levels of different types of economic systems in agriculture, the structure of the various aspects and various levels of different kinds of ecological systems in agriculture (including forestry, grasslands, farmlands, water, residential areas; field crops, forest crops, fodder crops, animals used in agriculture and micro-organisms used in agriculture), the structure of various aspects and various levels of different types of technical systems in agriculture are all combined to form one complete master system. An inherent relationship exists between each microcosmic structure and its function and between each microcosmic structure and its function and the macrocosmic structure and its function in the overall master system of agricultural production. Such a systematic comprehension of agricultural production permits us to use the telescope of big agriculture [illegible] to study the breadth of agricultural development, and not only [illegible] to use microscopes to observe every microcosmic structure to study the depth of agricultural development, but also enables us to systematically analyze agricultural production as a whole. Marx said, only when science successfully applies mathematics does it attain a consummate condition. Application of systematic science to make such a systematic analysis of China's agricultural production can make our understanding of China's agriculture not only have systematic qualitative rules but also systematic quantitative limits. With this set of qualitative regulations and quantitative limits, we will have scientific data to draw up development strategy for China's agriculture.

2. On Problems About Strategic Objectives

Will China's agriculture be able to support all of its residents in the future? This is a problem that has to be solved first in drawing up strategic objectives for development of the country's agriculture. In order to solve this problem, it is necessary to build a model system for the national agricultural system and carry out systems analysis of movements to estimate China's agriculture and all pertinent circumstances in 2000. This requires not only study of the internal goods and materials change relationships in the ecological, technical and economic systems in the overall system of agricultural production, but also requires study of the goods and materials change relationships the overall system of agricultural production and the physical system, ecological system and socio-economic system that form the environment. Not only is it necessary to set up a systems model for static state, but it is also to set up a dynamic model for agriculture and quantitative relationships for natural resources, environment population and the national economy and conduct research on them. Through such research, we will be able to make estimates about various possible situations in China's agriculture in 2000.

This study of China's agriculture in 2000 will include the following several aspects:

(1) Systems analysis of the dynamics of China's population picture to make predictions about China's population picture in 2000. This includes predictions about the amount and structure of China's population in 2000, predictions about the extent of improvement in the standard of living of the people and their style of living, improvements in the nutritional structure and predictions about needs of the Chinese people for goods in 2000.

(2) Systems analysis of the dynamics of China's national economy to make predictions as to whether average per capita gross national product (GNP) in China in 2000 will reach $1,000, study of dynamic relationships between various sectors of the national economy and investment and output in agriculture to predict the situation of increase in agricultural demand and supply for development of the national economy.

(3) A systems analysis of the dynamics of China's population and its national economic situation to estimate the annual incremental rate of increase in output of all farm products, and the changed situation in the structure of agricultural production corresponding to this incremental rate of increase. Systems analysis of the dynamics of China's agriculture to predict the incremental rate of increase attainable by the country and the corresponding structural situation. Comparison

of the results of study of these two aspects to see how large the gap between needs and capabilities and study of ways to eliminate this gap and determine the most effective speed of growth for China's agriculture.

(4) Systems analysis of trends in the production of all farm products to predetermine the breadth and depth of utilization of various agricultural resources, to predetermine the trends of change in the proportional developmental use and conservation use of all agricultural resources, and to predetermine what methods may be used to increase output, what the impact of such measures will be on the environment, how much expenditure of natural resources will be involved and what methods may be used to compensate such expenditure.

(5) Study of the investment required for China's agriculture to grow at such a speed, and when, where and in what quarters certain amounts of investment will be required and how great the results of such investment will be.

(6) Study of what appropriate techniques should be adopted for China's agriculture to grow at such a speed, and where, under what conditions and to what extent such suitable techniques should be promoted; in what areas study of scientific farming techniques will be required; and how many personnel of various kinds will have to be trained for agriculture.

(7) Study of the areas needing which types of agricultural economic structure, agricultural technical structure and agricultural ecological structure for the growth of China's agriculture at such a speed, and study of what readjustments and reforms will be needed in the existing agricultural economic structure, agricultural technical structure and agricultural ecological structure.

In short, during the next 20 years, China will have to increase agricultural output to satisfy the daily increasing needs of the daily increasing population, and while performing this task, it will have to not damage the environment or overconsume natural resources. This will require making arrangements for the development and use of the country's agricultural resources with a combination of an overall conception, immediate needs and long-range benefits so that agricultural development will not only attain steady growth in quantity of output of agricultural production, but will bring about improvement in quality of the environment. If this strategic objective is to be concretely drawn up with a combination of quality and quantity in mind, an all-around, thoroughgoing and diverse scientific examination will have to be made of China's agricultural resources and how they are used, and even more necessary will be a systems analysis of ecological, technical and economic trends in examining the data thus derived.

3. Problems of Strategic Methods

Solution to the problem of strategic methods is, in reality, a determination of what is the Chinese-style road for the modernization of agriculture. In terms of systematic conception, we already have the modernization of China's agriculture as making agriculture the best, i.e. beginning with actual conditions as they exist in each place to apply technology to create the best structure and the maximum biological efficiency in all kinds of agricultural ecological systems, to create the best structure and the maximum technical efficiency in agriculture in all kinds of technical systems for agriculture, to create the best and maximum economy efficiency in agriculture in all kinds of agricultural economic systems, equitably combining these three systems to form all kinds of the best agricultural production systems. These three systems, as well as the overall system of agricultural production derived from them, are not only concrete, but permit application of systems engineering techniques to describe them mathematically, and this can directly produce the best decisions on agricultural modernization problems everywhere.

Such an understanding of agricultural modernization helps us "avoid the maladies that have appeared in technically advanced countries and take a path to the modernization of agriculture that is compatible with the situation in China." ("CCP Central Committee Decisions on Various Problems in Hastening the Development of Agriculture") Since agricultural modernization means that each region will have to establish its own best agricultural ecological system, agricultural technical system and agricultural economic system, this will require that each region scientifically study all the natural environmental conditions, the various natural elements, the scientific and technical conditions and the socioeconomic conditions that make up these three systems. Each region will have to begin with its own particular restrictive conditions, and select according to the best criteria the best policy for the modernization of agriculture there. This will permit each region to make the most of its own regional advantages, to begin from different places and take the path of development compatible with its own characteristics to gradually create conditions for all-around modernization.

Such a definition of modernization enables us to accurately comprehend what symbolized agricultural modernization. The common advocacy today of the use of levels attained by some advanced countries to serve as a symbol of modernization deserves consideration. Use of such a symbol to decide China's agricultural modernization makes it difficult for us to avoid the ecological, energy and raw materials crises that have appeared in agriculturally advanced countries. Only by defining agricultural modernization in terms of having the best agricultural ecological system, the best agricultural technical system and the best agricultural economic system, and use the degree in which the three systems are best to judge the extent of agricultural modernization can the development level of agriculture as a whole be scientifically reflected. The degree to which these three systems are best, i.e. the efficiency of the three systems, is reflected in each of their overall criteria systems. These criteria include not only land rate of productivity, labor rate of productivity and utilization rate of capital, but also energy utilization rate. Reflected in energy utilization rate indicators is not only the machine energy utilization rate, the chemical energy utilization rate and the biological energy utilization rate, but also the solar energy utilization rate. Not only is the energy utilization rate in the process of agricultural production judged, i.e. a comparison between energy in the harvest with energy expended, but also the utilization rate for energy in the entire agricultural ecological system is judged. Obviously, use of the extent to which these three systems is best as a symbol, instead of use of levels attained by advanced countries as a symbol, is both more scientific and more effective. By using the extent to which these three systems are best as a symbol of the modernization of agriculture, the modernization of China's agriculture can take the path of building the best agriculture. Only this is a true Chinese-style path in agricultural modernization.

A conception of agricultural modernization thus formulated permits us an all-around understanding of the substance of agricultural modernization. The popular view today holds that agricultural modernization has three ingredients as follows: First is modernization of agricultural production methods; second is modernization of agricultural production techniques; and third is modernization of the organization and management of agricultural production. These three ingredients bear on the modernization of the agricultural technical system and the agricultural economic system. They do not specifically spell out making the best agricultural ecological system as an ingredient, and thus are clearly not complete. The history of the development of agriculture both in China and abroad has shown that in the process of the development of agriculture failure to preserve the balance of the agricultural ecological system and failure to have planned, goal-oriented building of a new ecological balance means not only inability to have real development of agriculture, but also brings about disastrous consequences. Consequently, it is necessary to make the best agricultural ecological system and to create the best structure and highest performance in all kinds of agricultural ecological systems, making the winning of the highest output of beneficial plants and animals a part of the ingredients of agricultural modernization.

Using this conception of the modernization of agriculture, we are able to define progress in China's modernization of agriculture and divide it into three interrelated different stages. The first stage has as its principal task enough food to eat. In this state, it is necessary first of all, to place the emphasis in agricultural modernization on modernization of "biological techniques," while at the same time bringing about, by stages and in groups, the "modernization of machinery techniques" consistent with the actual situation obtaining in different areas. During the second stage, a shift begins from enough food to eat to increase in the labor productivity of agriculture as the main task. To this end, major attention must be given in this stage to the "modernization of machinery techniques," in combination with "modernization of biological techniques." The main task in the third stage is improvement in the utilization rate of energy. In this stage, "modernization of biological techniques" and modernization of machinery techniques" will proceed together, the "modernization of biological techniques" being paramount, with improvement in the energy utilization rate in agricultural production processes, including machine energy, chemical energy and biological energy utilization rates, as well as solar energy utilization rates. Achievement of this task will require a fundamental reform of agricultural production, with agriculture in this stage then entering a new era. It may be seen that the modernization of agriculture, along with the gradual uplifting of the extent of making best the agricultural ecological system, the agricultural technical system and the agricultural economic system is a process that goes from low level to high level. Inasmuch as the major tasks in each stage differ and restrictive conditions in completion of tasks differ, the best that is sought in each differs, and the structure of the agricultural ecological systems, technical systems and economic systems created from these bests also differ. Therefore, improvement in the extent to which these three systems, which form the agricultural production system, are best means the modernization of agriculture. Mobilizing all forces and using diverse methods to improve, in every field, the extent to which these three systems is best can permit the track of China's agricultural modernization to be solidly built on the foundation of modern science rather than seek [illegible] with some trend.

Today biological science and agricultural science are entering a new era. Only when concepts for the modernization of agriculture are approached from the high ground of modern science can explanations of experiences become elevated into theory. In addition, only by establishing scientific conceptions of agricultural modernization can we do scientific planning about China's agricultural modernization goals, substance and path.

In order to explore a Chinese-style path in the modernization of agriculture, in addition to use of modern scientific and technical data, it is also necessary to systematically study the history of the development of agriculture in China and the world, and make an all-around appraisal from the high ground of a combination of agricultural ecology, technology and economics of agricultural production in China and individual countries of the world at various historical periods in order to derive the essence therefrom. China's agriculture has numerous first-rate achievements such as intensive farming, intercropping, rotational farming with pulse crops, planting of green manure and large-scale applications of organic fertilizer. All these merit continued use in the process of our modernization of agriculture. Now it is very necessary to make evaluation anew of China's traditional farming techniques from the high ground of the ecological economy and the technical economy. As a result of such an evaluation, possibly some techniques thought backward in the past may be advanced, some techniques thought advanced in the past may be backward and some techniques regarded as not advanced at all are just what agriculture requires more. In this way, each place can find suitable techniques that fit its own circumstances.

The advanced countries of the world today concentrate their agriculture on plains areas where farming can be mechanized, do single crop farming and rely on investment for large quantities of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, heavy equipment and energy to obtain very great increases in output of agricultural products. However, the increased speed of agricultural output is a very long way from catching up with the increased speed of investment of economic energy and economic materials, with the result that the minerals transported into the agricultural ecological system may exceed the food energy transported out. As the degree of intensification of agriculture increases, and the investment of economic energy and economic materials steadily grows, the speed of increase in consumption of materials far surpasses the increase in speed of agricultural output, with the result that agricultural costs per unit of product sharply rise. This is tendency that exists not only generally throughout agriculturally advanced countries, but is also a cruel reality that areas of China, where the extent of agricultural mechanization is fairly high, face with them. Under the present agricultural product pricing policies in China, this reality means "increase in output with no increase in earnings or even a reduction of earnings," "high output poor production teams," and "ever-decreasing results from the mechanization of agriculture." If China follows the model of the United States and such advanced countries in the modernization of its agriculture, running its agriculture on the foundation of petroleum, China's annual consumption of petroleum will be much greater than America's, and we cannot afford to do farming of this kind. In addition, such expansion of agriculture on a foundation of petroleum may lead to soil exhaustion and erosion, environmental pollution and destruction of the ecological balance. If such a tendency continues, ecological disaster and a drop in output will be virtually unavoidable.

Similarly, the "green revolution," founded as it is on petroleum, has not made great progress because of the foregoing reasons and is facing serious difficulties.

In view of the experiences and lessons of these countries, from a foundation of modern science we must launch study of "substitute agriculture" whereby agricultural production will rely as little as possible on investment of nonreproduceable resources and rely more on investment of reproduceable resources. We should rely as little as possible on a techncial system founded on petroleum, relying more on a technical system founded on biological energy resources. We should practice as little as possible physical and chemical intensification, but rather practice more biological intensification. We should depend as little as possible on the mutual functioning of various components of a physical system and rely more on the mutual functioning of components of the ecological system. During recent years, a group of highly effective man-made ecological systems have emerged in China, things such as "mulberry base fish ponds," "linjiaocha [2651 5231 5420] recover plants," and "paulownia forests intercropped with grain crops," which have demonstrated strong ecological and economic advantages. We need to launch a nationwide ecological and economic study of the agricultural ecological system and conduct experiments using man-made simulation of high-performance ecological systems on the basis of economic needs so that all places will be able to adapt general methods to local situations to select the organisms used in agriculture that are ecologically and economically most advantageous, distributing them at multiple levels in the agricultural ecology to really operate large-scale agriculture in both breadth and depth, making the building of China's agriculture become the agriculture that produces the most consistent and highest yields in the world.

The biological revolution now underway must inevitably bring about yet another revolution in agriculture. Just as the industrial revolution changed an agriculture that was totally reliant on the low-efficiency converstion of solar energy to food energy to an agriculture reliant on mineral energy for fairly highly efficient conversion to food energy, this revolution will change an agriculture that relies principally on conversion of mineral energy to food energy to an agriculture that relies principally on solar energy for fairly efficient conversion to food energy. We must strengthen basic research in this regard to lay a foundation for this revolution.

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BRIEFS

FRUIT HARVEST--Tangerine and orange growers in all parts of China have reported a good harvest of these popular fruits of the Chinese people, especially during the traditional Spring Festival. Last year's output totalled 750,000 tons, a 10 percent increase over 1980, in the major producing areas of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Sichuan and Guangxi in southern China, according to agricultural departments. In northern China, coastal Shandong, which is famous for its delicious apples, pears and juicy peaches, yielded 1.7 million tons of these fruits and dates, cherries, pomegranates and others in 1981, an increase of 13 percent compared with the previous year, the provincial agricultural department said. Hebei Province harvested a record 934,500 tons of nuts and fruits last year, 95,000 tons more than in 1980. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0225 GMT 24 Jan 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/189

BRIEFS

ANHUI AGRICULTURAL PROCUREMENT--Anhui Province has registered phenomenal growth in the procurement of agricultural and sideline products in 1981. By 25 December, over 7.15 billion jin of grain and 2.20 million dan of cotton had been procured. Despite serious natural disasters, the procurement of silkworm cocoons in 1981 still reached 90,000 dan, the same as in 1980. [OW060034 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jan 82 OW]

FOREST MANAGEMENT--The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee on 11 January issued a circular to all localities of Anhui calling for still greater efforts to improve forest management and ban the reckless felling of trees. Although certain achievements have been made in protecting Anhui's forest resources since September 1981, arbitrary logging has still remained a common practice in some localities. The circular also urged all localities to take effective measures to protect the ownership of trees and further promote the responsibility system so that both state and collective ownership rights to trees and forests can be upheld. Timber and bamboo-producing areas should form inspection stations to guard against illegal transaction. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 82 OW]

COTTON PROCUREMENT--As of 5 January, Anhui Province had purchased 2,405,000 dan of unginned cotton, overfulfilling the 1981 cotton procurement quota by 2 percent. The province's cotton acreage was 4.6 million mu. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/185

SUCCESS FROM CROPPING PATTERN CHANGES IN DOUMEN COUNTY REPORTED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Xinhuashe Correspondents Huang Yue [7806 6390] and Weng Zuoxiang [5040 0155 4382]: "Striking Results from Sensible Readjustment of Grain and Sugarcane Crop Patterns; Preliminary Settlement of Accounts in Doumen County for this Year Shows County Per Capita Income at 250 Yuan, a 37 Percent Increase over Last Year"]

[Text] Doumen County in Guangdong Province has readjusted agricultural crop patterns in accordance with economic laws to expand wide area cultivation of sugarcane on low-lying sandy fields not suited to the growing of paddy rice. This year, this county had a bumper sugarcane harvest for a great increase in earnings from agriculture.

Preliminary settlement of year-end accounts for this year shows that as a result of its readjustment of agricultural crop patterns, this county's gross income has increased by 38 percent over the all-time high year of 1980. Per capita income has averaged 250 yuan, a 37.2 percent increase over last year. Economic results for this year have been the most remarkable in several decades.

Doumen County's cultivated land area totals 420,000 mu, 220,000 mu of which is low-lying sandy fields. During the rainy season, these fields are prone to waterlogging, and when drought occurs, paddy rice seedlings usually die from alkalinity. Under such natural conditions, the former rigid regulations from higher authority on the area to be planted in grain meant that 70 percent of the cultivated land was annually planted to rice, and sugarcane squeezed out. As a result, economic results were very poor and the peasants' lives full of hardship. Even more nonsensical from an economic standpoint was that in order to maintain the rice harvest, 170,000 mu of saline-alkaline fields in the couty were planted to rice. At great investment, a mechanized drainage and irrigation network was built and a large number of tractors purchased to farm the land, mechanized draining and irrigation being relied upon to rid the soil of alkalinity. As a result, costs were high and output low. In ordinary years, these alkaline fields produced only a little more than 600 jin per mu of grain, production costs amounting to more than 70 percent of output value. The peasants' real earnings were miniscule. During the 1960's and 1970's, per capita income distributions in the county hovered at an average 80 to 110 yuan. This senseless crop pattern endured for more than 20 years, and the road became increasingly narrow. The more work done on the economy, the more stagnant it became. Not until after the

Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, when the forbidden zone of "take grain as the sole link" was gradually demolished, did the people begin to consider problems with economic results, making up their mind to readjust the crop patterns by appropriately reducing the rice-growing area and increasing the sugarcane-growing area.

Would a change of grainfields to the growing of sugarcane impair grain production? This was also a matter on which some cadres and the masses of people had different views, and one about which frequent conflict arose between upper and lower echelons. Jiefang Brigade in Qianwu Commune, which has the largest area of alkaline fields in Doumen County, went against higher authority 2 years previously to conduct a courageous experiment. This brigade's cultivated land totals somewhat more than 4,300 mu, only 430 mu of which had been used for the growing of sugarcane. In 1979, they expanded sugarcane growing to 1,380 mu. When accounts were settled at year's end, income had greatly increased. Average per capita distributed income increased from the previous year's 78 yuan to 158 yuan, and requisition grain procurement quotas had been entirely fulfilled.

Within the period of a single year, the situation in Jiefang Brigade changed, and this aroused the attention of other communes and brigades. Some people said that the road to riches was the one that "Jiefang" took. At first the Doumen County CCP Committee criticized the Jiefang Production Brigade for "not observing discipline," and for "having taken it upon itself to change to the growing of cotton without having sought instructions." However, in the face of facts, the views of County CCP cadres and of the masses were reconciled, and it was acknowledged that the experience of the masses accorded with natural laws and with economic laws for a solution to the sugarcane-grain conflict and good economic results. Following further investigation and study, the County CCP Committee put forward the recommendation of "a ton of sugar equals a ton of grain." It then expanded the production units growing sugarcane without changing the grain quotas. Quotas for the sale to the state of sugarcane were formulated on the basis of observations of the situation for the last 3 years, and it was stipulated that for every ton of sugar obtained from sugarcane sales in excess of the base quota figure, the state would make an award sale of 1 ton of grain, a portion of this being used to offset quotas for sales of grain to the state. As soon as the method of "a ton of sugar equals a ton of grain" was handed down, sugarcane farmers were happy and encouraged. Their enthusiasm for the growing of sugarcane was extraordinarily high. Last year Doumen County grew 135,000 mu of sugarcane. This year the area was expanded by 57,000 mu. Production teams universally instituted systems of responsibility in sugarcane fields of fixing output quotas on a household basis, and fixing output quotas on an individual worker basis. The county also appropriated 900,000 yuan in bonuses for peasants to use in the buying of chemical fertilizer at negotiated prices so that the amount of fertilizer used per mu of sugarcane increased by one-third over last year. This year, despite several typhoons and torrential rains, sugarcane throughout the county grew well for a bumper harvest. Sugarcane output totaled 900,000 tons, a 52 percent increase over last year.

This year the county had increased output of early rice, but output of late rice fell as a result of disasters. Nevertheless, by using the "ton of sugar equals a ton of grain" method of conversion, the county's grain output for this year was still as high as last year. Now the masses have a lot of sugar and money in hand, so though grain output has dropped, they are not worried.

The bumper sugarcane harvest has resulted in the burgeoning of local industry. This year the county enlarged the two existing sugar mills and opened paper-making and alcohol plants. Gross industrial output value for the county rose from last year's 91 million yuan to this year's more than 110 million yuan. Last year county revenues amounted to 17 million yuan, increasing this year to 27 million yuan. In cities and towns, more than 95 percent of working-age people awaiting employment found jobs.

Guangdong Province has a very great potential for development of sugarcane growing. Agricultural authorities believe that an expansion of the sugarcane-growing area in counties and communes around major sugar refineries to 30 percent of the cultivated land is practicable. This year, 3.25 million mu of sugarcane was grown in the province, an expansion over last year of more than 600,000 mu. Output of sugar may total 1.2 million tons, almost 200,000 tons more than last year. Such large figures for the province plus the experience of Doumen provide important data for readjustment of farm crop patterns in Guangdong Province.

9432
CSO: 4007/152

INTENSIFICATION OF WINTER FARMING TO RECOUP EARLIER CROP LOSSES

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "Shantou Prefecture's Winter-Grown Crops Cover 2 Million Mu, 900,000 Mu of Which is Wheat, an Almost 30 Percent Increase over Last Year; Poor Harvest from Late Crop Causes No Loss of Fight but Rather Major Efforts in Winter Farming To Win Back Losses"]

[Text] In the face of reduced output from the late crop as a result of calamities, Shantou Prefecture has gone all out in winter farming. As of the end of last month, there were 2 million mu of winter crops in the prefecture, 900,000 mu of which was wheat, a nearly 30 percent increase over last year. Right now numerous communes and brigades have shifted their attentions entirely to field care.

Because of the substantially large decrease in late crop grain output this year, all echelons of party and government leadership units in Shantou Prefecture are fully aware of the seriousness of the grain problem, and have stirred the masses to grow more grain crops as part of their winter farming. By way of encouraging greater growing of grain, the Prefecture CCP Committee and government administrative offices announced before the fall harvest a policy permitting wheat to be used to offset requisition procurement quotas at a rate of 1 jin of wheat equalling 8 liang of husked rice. Recently, it also allocated 3,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer to help with the winter farming of wheat. All jurisdictions have also adopted further measures on the basis of their different circumstances. Jiexi County is preparing to exchange some of its negotiated price husked rice for wheat from commune members. It has also decided that for every mu of wheat or broadbeans grown, 40 jin of phosphate fertilizer and 40 jin of ammonia water will be issued. These policies have aroused commune member enthusiasm, and the area in the county planted to grain of various kinds totals 170,000 mu, an average of 0.32 mu per capita.

While giving firm attention to winter wheat planting, Shantou Prefecture has also acted to make the most of local advantages by laying out planting patterns in a rational way in an effort to realize bumper returns in grain, edible oil, green manure and money. The area planted to potatoes, broadbeans and vegetables in the prefecture has been substantially increased.

In order to achieve much planting with good care, all jursidictions have strengthened leadership. Leadership cadres at all echelons in the county and communes have gone down to the frontlines of winter farming in an intensification of inspection, supervision and urging on. All counties in the prefecture have also organized manpower and transportation to bring in from Fujian Province 280,000 jin of superior varieties of wheat, to promptly supply a quantity of fertilizer and pesticides and to run some training classes in winter farming techniques.

9432
CSO: 4007/152

BRIEFS

SOYBEANS SET RECORD--Statistics from departments concerned show output of soybeans for the province this year to have increased by 100,000 dan over last year, both total output and total yields per unit of area having exceeded all-time highs. This year the Provincial Grain Department, Finance Department and Price Bureau jointly decided to raise the purchase price paid for soybeans, which aroused the enthusiasm of peasants for development of soybean production. Many places vigorously tapped soil potential through promotion of crop rotation methods of "rice-soybeans-tubers," "peanuts-soybeans-tubers," or "rice-peanuts-soybeans." They intercropped and companion cropped soybeans with sugarcane, sweet potatoes, cassava and young fruit trees, and even extensively planted soybeans on the tops of embankments around fields trying by every possible means to enlarge the soybean growing area. At the same time, all areas paid attention to use of superior varieties, sensible applications of fertilizer and intensification of care, thereby generally increasing yields per unit of area over last year's. [Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 81 p 1] 9432

FRUIT HARVEST--Guangdong Province had a bumper fruit harvest this year, output totaling more than 8 million dan, a more than 20 percent increase over last year. Of the four fine fruits, output of bananas and plantains increased 1.3 fold; output of lichees increased by more than 50 percent; output of pineapples increased by 20 percent; and output of citrus increased by 40 percent. Miscellaneous other fruits also showed varying degrees of increase in output. This year, all jurisdictions in the province further strengthened leadership over fruit production and provided support to rural development of fruit production with funds, means of production and technical forces. Beginning last winter, the Provincial People's Government decided to change fruit from a category 2 commodity to a category 3 commodity and instituted purchasing and marketing at negotiated prices. This further aroused the enthusiasm of the masses for development of fruit production. For bananas and plantains, the growing area and output of which had declined for consecutive years, this year also brought considerable development. Increased harvests were taken throughout the principal growing areas of Dongguan, Shunde, Nanhai and the suburbs of Guangzhou. [Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 81 p 1] 9432

BUMPER TEA HARVEST--Guangdong Province has had another bumper tea harvest this year. Preliminary statistics show a total output of 256,100 dan, a 18,300 dan or 7.7 percent increase over last year. The greatest rate of increase was in Shantou and Meixian prefectures with 23.3 and 33.3 percent respectively. Since last winter, the farflung tea-growing region of Guangdong Province has established various forms of a system of responsibility for production, which has further aroused the enthusiasm for production of tea farmers. In some tea-growing areas, while continuing a good job of collective tea farming, the growing of tea by individual commune members has been encouraged. In Raoping and Chaoan counties, for example, commune members have been urged to grow tea in empty spaces in front of and behind their homes, on the four besides [beside houses, roads, streams, villages and fields] and on wasteland to expand tea production. Quite a few counties have supported collective and individual development of tea production with funds, grain, fertilizer and the growing of seedlings. All tea-growing areas have also adopted a series of scientific measures for the growing of tea, notably, increased applications of fertilizer and a grass covering on tea groves for very remarkable results. This plus the even rainfall during this fall and the high temperatures, which lengthened the tea-picking season until mid-November, produced favorable conditions for a bumper tea harvest. [Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 81 p 1] 9432

COCOON OUTPUT UP--Despite having been hit by typhoons, torrential rains and floods, Guangdong Province's silkworm cocoon producing areas had a fine harvest of cocoons this year, output increasing by 18,500 dan over last year, for a 4.28 percent increase. The increase was greatest in new silkworm growing areas. In Huiyang and Meixian prefectures, which have developed silkworm mulberry only within the past few years, the increase in cocoon output was 96 percent and 77 percent respectively. In addition to the implementation in new silkworm growing areas this year of policies of award sales for silkworm cocoons, a series of economic measures were also adopted to give support to silkworm mulberry production. Agricultural units at all levels also paid attention to helping silkworm growing areas master and improve silkworm breeding techniques to train up peasant silkworm mulberry technicians. This played a positive role in promoting silkworm mulberry production in new areas. [Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 81 p 1] 9432

CSO: 4007/152

BRIEFS

WUZHOU PREFECTURE FERTILIZER SUPPLY--Counties of Wuzhou Prefecture made good use of the results of a land survey to accumulate fertilizers for spring plowing. Up to 10 January the prefecture had accumulated some 171,600 tons of commodity fertilizers, 1,100 dan of farm manure and distributed green manure on 42 mu of fields. To strive for a bumper harvest of early rice in 1982, Wuzhou Prefecture conducted a land survey. It was found that the content of organic substances, nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium was low, which was detrimental to the growing of seedlings. Counties of Wuzhou Prefecture then made use of the results of the land survey to publicize how to scientifically apply fertilizers and organize the supply of fertilizers. [HK020409 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 82 HK]

CSO: 4007/185

JINGZHOU PREFECTURE OVERCOMES DISASTER, REAPS BIG HARVEST

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 81 p 1

[Report by reporters Tian Zhuang [3944 8369] and Luo Chongzhang [5012 4426 3864]: "In the Past, 3 Years of Shortages Followed Every Disaster; Now, the Situation Has Been Turned Around After 1 Year; Jingzhou Prefecture Realizes Bumper Harvests of the Five Grains and Livestock Is Prosperous"]

[Text] Last year, Jingzhou Prefecture in Hubei Province suffered from severe flooding. This year, it has had bumper harvests of the five grains and the livestock raising is prosperous. The yields of major agricultural sideline products, compared to the highest level, in 1979, registered the same level in food grains, an increase of 20 percent in oil-bearing crops, a slight reduction in cotton, and 10 percent to 30 percent increases in fresh fish, honey, jute and bluish dogbane respectively. The per capita distribution reached 180 yuan, higher than any year in the past. The commune members said: In 1931, a big flood occurred. After the disaster, people were still roaming the countryside after many years. In 1954, another big flood occurred. Under the leadership of the party, people escaped from the disaster areas, but the families were poor and for 3 years after the disaster there were shortages. Last year, a big flood occurred, but after 1 year, the situation has been changed.

How has Jingzhou Prefecture revived production so quickly?

--The current policy of the party is good. It was the decisive factor in the rapid revival. Last year, after the disaster, this region started out from the actual situation and took special measures in time. In the severe disaster areas, families suffering damage were allowed to contract one season of grain ration fields. Commune members were allowed to combine their capital to purchase fishing boats, fishing equipment and to open up lakes for fishing. Limitations prohibiting the linking of production of staple crops and paddy fields to the laborers were abolished. The production responsibility system was implemented by seeking truth from facts. The methods were flexible, the people's hearts were calm. Only last winter and this spring, the income from the various sidelines carried out by the farmers in the disaster regions reached more than 32 million yuan, not only solving the difficulties in living but also providing capital for production.

--The foundation of socialist construction was good. After the big flood, the more than 22,000 water conservancy facilities gradually built in the Jiang-Han Plain over 30 years were quickly revived, and this year their power was developed in the drought-resistance struggle, freeing several million mu of dry farmland throughout the prefecture from the threat of drought. At the same time, 182-kilometer-long Jingjiang embankment this year defended the land against a flood second only to the 1954 big flood of Changjiang. The leading agencies directing scientific planting in farm villages and scientific and technical teams in farm villages which had been formed for many years served an important function in realizing this year's bumper harvests.

--Mutual support under socialism was good. When one area suffered a disaster, eight areas provided support. The state provided disaster relief funds, subsidies for resisting disaster and various production loans reaching more than 90 million yuan to this region, and transferred a lot of good grains, timber, bamboo, cement, steel materials and such supplies to support the disaster areas in rebuilding. At the same time, cadres, masses and troops stationed in disaster-free regions provided a large amount of clothing and cash. The communes and brigades in nearby disaster-free regions also looked after draft cattle for the disaster regions, provided grass feed and superior quality rice and cotton. These supportive measures and assistance helped the people in the disaster regions to overcome the difficulties and created very favorable conditions for the rapid revival of production.

The state cared about the disaster regions, the farmers did not forget about the state. Up to the present time, the entire prefecture has submitted for sale to the state 1.53 billion jin of food grains, over 2.58 million dan of cotton, and 190,000 dan of oil and tallow. Such a massive amount of food grains, oil and eggs submitted for sale to the state by the farmers has rarely been seen in history.

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CSO: 4007/135

HUBEI

BRIEFS

XIANNING PREFECTURE PEASANT INCOME--Following an all-round bumper agricultural harvest, the income of a commune member in Xianning Prefecture in 1981 which was distributed by his collective increased to 112 yuan. Together with the income derived from household sideline production, the average income of a commune member in 1981 exceeded 200 yuan. [HK200741 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 82 HK]

PEASANT INCOME INCREASES--The average net income per capita of 20,000 peasant households in Anlu County rose from below 60 yuan to over 100 yuan in 1981. As the county extensively adopted the system of linking remuneration to output last year, the initiative in production of vast number of peasants was mobilized. This brought about a good harvest of 400 million jin of grain which was the highest recorded in history, and thus the average net income per capita of the county reached 110 yuan. Last year, there were 801 households in this county, each of which sold to the state more than 10,000 jin of grain. [HK020349 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 82 HK]

WUHAN MUNICIPALITY RECOVERS LAND--After 8 months' inspection, (Dongxihu) District in Wuhan Municipality has recovered some 4,000 mu of land which had been illegally occupied. The district has also recovered some 800 mu of water area which had been illegally occupied. The land of (Dongxihu) farm had been illegally occupied and wasted relatively seriously. The area of arable land of each laborer in the farm who is engaged in agriculture has been reduced from 10 mu 20 years ago to 6.5 mu now. After the State Council's relevant documents on management of land were issued, the district immediately established a land inspection group to investigate the situation of the illegal occupation of land in the whole district. Up to the present, 15 units have handed back the arable land and water area which they had illegally occupied. Wuhan Industrial College has handed back 600 mu of arable land which it illegally occupied. [HK200741 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 82 HK]

CSO: 4007/185

JIANGSU

FORMERLY POVERTY-STRICKEN PREFECTURE HAS BUMPER HARVEST

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "An Increased Yield of 2.5 Billion Jin of Food Grains in 4 Years; Income of Commune Members Doubles; Xuzhou Prefecture Rapidly Changes the Situation of Many Disasters and Low Yields"]

[Text] Xuzhou Prefecutre in Jiangsu Province, which was a region of many disasters and low yields in the past, produced a total yield of 7 billion jin of food grains this year, an increase of more than 400 million jin in yield over last year, when the highest level in history was reached. In diversified production, except for cotton, which stayed at last year's level, increases were realized in oil-bearing crops, live hogs, sheep, rabbits, fruits, aquatic products, cocoons, and tobacco. Since 1978, the entire prefecture has produced an increased yeild of 2.53 billion jin of food grains over the past 4 years, an average annual increase of 630 million jin, a progressive increase of 11.9 percent. The average annual increase in cotton was 56,000 dan, an increase of 8.8 percent. The increases in oil-bearing crops and live hogs were 30.8 percent and 17 percent, respectively.

The bumper harvests in agriculture year after year are rapidly changing the poverty of this former disaster area. In 1977, commune members received from the collective an average of 54 yuan per person; this year, it has increased to 110 yuan, doubling in 4 years. Even though in recent years about 10 percent of the farmers have been building new houses throughout the region each year, the bank savings of commune members has still increased. From January to October this year, the bank savings of commune members throughout the prefecture increased 61 percent over the same period last year. Farmers who had always relied on sweet potatos and corn gruel as the staple foods today have rice and flour for all three meals every day. The poor counties and poor brigades that only a few years ago consumed state supplied food grains have now begun to contribute to the state. During the past 4 years, Donghai County, which was previously one of the nation's 100 poor counties, has submitted for sale to the state over 100 million jin of food grains each year. Suining County, which was known in the past as a "poor pit that could never be filled," also submitted for sale to the state 100 million jin of food grains this year. Bumper harvests in agriculture have strengthened the collective economy and promoted the prosperity of the market.

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CSO: 4007/135

JIANGSU

FAVORABLE SITUATION FOR STATE FARM SYSTEM PREDICTED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 81 p 2

[Article: "Jiangsu Province's State Farm and Land Reclamation System Agricultural and Industrial Sideline Occupations Burgeon; Spirit of Third Plenary Session Influences Prosperity of State Farm and Land Reclamation Endeavors"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, in focusing on improvement in administration and management, Jiangsu Province has diligently carried out the party's various programs and policies with remarkable results, fundamentally reversing a backward situation of "capital construction depending on investment, economic losses leading to subsidies, and insufficiency in food leading to resales of grain by the state." Agricultural and industrial production has grown rapidly, the commodity rate has steadily increased, and surpluses in the economy have increased year by year. This year the situation has been better, and now all economic indicators have greatly surpassed the same period last year.

Following the Third Plenary Session, from the former foundation of base wages and production wages combined with bonuses, the Provincial State Farm and Land Reclamation System emancipated thinking and acted in consonance with realities for further implementation of diverse systems of responsibility for production. In 1979, the 19th Company of Xinyang Farm instituted a system of responsibility placing quotas on teams, responsibility on individuals, and linking bonuses and penalties to output. As a result, grain output doubled and ginned cotton output increased by 56.8 percent for economic surpluses of 275,000 yuan, 7.6 times what they had been the previous year. The Provincial State Farm and Land Reclamation Bureau promptly summarized their experiences, gradually spreading them throughout the system. The provincial bureau instituted sole fiscal responsibility with no need to pay the state more when profits are more, and no paying the state less when profits are less; no greater subsidies when losses are greater, and no lesser subsidies when losses are less. The farm's implementation of systems of responsibility for production in companies greatly promoted the turning of losses into profits.

For the past 3 years, the Provincial State Farm and Land Reclamation System has conscientiously carried out a program of readjustment, adapting general methods to local situations and making the most of strengths and downplaying weaknesses. They have equitably readjusted the internal structure of agriculture and, while assuring fulfillment of grain production plans, now grow cotton on cultivated land with fairly high salt content where grain cannot be readily grown and grow [illegible] [illegible] as well as on splotchy alkaline soil where dryland grain crops cannot normally be grown. They have also used water surfaces and grassy beach areas to set up 14 aquatic product hatchery bases and 5 bases for the raising of cattle, rabbits and sheep in a gradual change of the single crop economic structure of the state-owned farms and have increased economic benefits. At the same time they have vigorously entered into scientific farming, each echelon individually setting up farm science organizations to spread actively various techniques for increasing yields. Farmlands producing consistently high yields have grown from [illegible] mu to 420,000 mu. Superior varieties of crops have been gradually introduced, and there has been spread of chemical weed elimination over wide areas. Farm mechanization endeavors have seen remarkable development. Since 1978, investment in farm machinery has amounted to 10.96 million yuan for the purchase of 111 combines and more than 50 large and medium tractors, and personal outlays have been added for 517 pieces of farm equipment attachments and the building of 267 equipment storage buildings. At the present time the level of comprehensive mechanization for various crops throughout the system stands at more than 70 percent.

In the readjustment of industry, the State Farm and Land Reclamation System has given attention to making the most of advantages, giving emphasis to development of light industries such as polyamide fiber, acrylic fiber, polyester fiber, and cotton textile industries. During the past 3 years, more than 80 farm-operated industrial plants have been set up for fluffing, dyeing, spinning, knitting and making clothes. Within 3 years the State Farm and Land Reclamation System's No 1 Textile Plant has made great strides. In 1979, it came out with a new line of goods and its profits doubled. In 1980, it changed its production pattern instituting specialized production and its profits leaped from [illegible] million yuan to 4.6 million yuan. This year it has expanded production of knitgoods and its profits have again increased rather tremendously.

During the first half of this year, the situation in the State Farm and Land Reclamation was very good with profits from farm sales increasing by [illegible] percent over the same period last year. Profits from farm operated industries and industries subordinate to the State Farm and Land Reclamation Bureau increased [illegible] percent over the same period last year. Analysis of current industrial and agricultural production shows that the system is likely to overfulfill all major economic targets for the entire year.

[illegible]
[illegible]

BRIEFS

RECORD HYBRID RICE OUTPUT--This year Jiangsu Province has once again harvested a bumper crop of single crop hybrid rice from its 9.69 million mu rice-growing area. Output totaled somewhat more than 8.1 billion jin to exceed the all-time high output. Yields per unit of area broke 800 jin, which also marked the highest for a year since the expansion to large area cultivation. Seven counties had yields of better than 900 jin per mu including Jianhu, Yancheng, and Danyang. More than 40 communes had yields better than 1,000 jin per mu on 10,000 mu. Both north and south of the Yangtze River, some high yield plots produced yields of about 1,500 jin per mu. This year the province planted a larger area to hybrid rice than in any previous year. Under the unified organization of all levels of leadership, the broad masses of technicians and commune members summarized the practical experiences of the past several years to place emphasis on producing a sufficient number of panicles, make the most of the superiority of hybrids and strive for an early harvest during the late season. They also sought to make the most of strengths, avoid weaknesses, do sensible planning in the combinations of varieties to be planted, set the optimum planting time, and determine closeness of planting and number of base seedlings on the basis of the time of planting. They further did a solid job of promoting Jianhu County's "matching the three seedlings of the three crops for a balanced winning of high yields," and particularly effective measures such as companion planting of seedling beds as practiced in counties such as Jiangning and the transplanting of large seedlings to change the former situation in which some late sown fields of late rice produced low yields. This reduced the area of fields that drag down the averages and assured balanced increases in output. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 81 p 1] 9432

JINHU COUNTY GRAIN SALES--As of today, Jinhu County has sold 130 million jin of grain to the state overfulfilling requisition grain procurement and excess procurement quotas for the entire year, and sending to granaries 40 million jin more grain than for the same period last year. Each farm household has sold an average of more than 1 ton. This year Jinhu County's grain output totaled more than 500 million jin, 10 percent more than the all-time high. Given the bumper harvest situation, the Jinhu County CCP Committee and county government attached extreme importance to grain procurement work. The autumn paddy had a high moisture content and was not easy to dry, so the newly added drying machines in four of the county's communes assured commune members' rapid delivery of good grain. Now this county is further organizing grain unit cadres, staff, and workers to go from door to door to make purchases, promptly buying up the excess grain that commune members are prepared to sell. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 81 p 1] 9432

HIGH YIELDING SILKWORM COCOONS--The province's final batch of autumn cocoons for the year has been produced. Cocoon production in the province for the five seasons of spring, summer, early fall, mid-fall, and late fall increased by 4.6 percent over last year to create an all-time high. Among the seven prefectures and two cities in the province producing silkwork cocoons, the one with the greatest cocoon output was Nantong Prefecture with an output that exceeded that of the ever leading Suzhou Prefecture. Output from Haian County leapt to first place for all the counties in the province. In Erling Commune, Danyang County, the commune with highest silkworm cocoon output in the province, this year's silkworm cocoon output was 8,700 dan, a 180 dan increase over last year for continued holding of first position among all communes in the province in silkworm cocoon output. Numerous large area, high figure, bumper output units also appeared everywhere. From 72.5 mu of mulberry groves in Sancang Production Brigade, Sancang Commune in Dongtai County, cocoon yields averaged 407 jin per mu for a value of more than 720 yuan per mu. This year's silkworm cocoon quality was also better than in former years, generally more than one grade higher than last year, and silkworm farmer earnings also increased. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 26 Nov 81 p 1] 9432

IRRIGATION CIRCULAR--On 4 January the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government issued a circular urging all localities to do a better job in building farming irrigation projects. The circular calls for still greater efforts to provide sufficient irrigation to the province's 36 million mu of wheat, barley, broad beans and peas, equip all existing irrigation projects with supplementary facilities; carry out water and soil conservation by afforesting large areas of land; and step up management of all water conservancy projects so that they can play a fuller role in protecting the farmland under adverse weather conditions. [OW071035 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jan 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/183

REPORT ON 1981 AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS

SK280355 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Under the guidance of the principles and policies laid down at the third plenary session of the party, our province had an all-round bumper harvest in 1981. The total output of grain, soybean and oil-bearing crops topped previous peaks. JILIN RIBAO on 28 January carries a special report on its front page: "Superlatives on Our Province's Agricultural Production Front."

The province's leading grain and soybean producer is Yushu County; the county's total grain and soybean output was 1.54 billion jin in 1981. Lishu County sold the greatest amount of marketable grain to the state--874.35 million jin, overfulfilling the purchasing plan by 43.3 percent. Yushu County sold the most soybeans to the state--100.11 million jin.

Yongji County leads the province in paddy rice sold to the state; the county cultivated 1.5 million mu of paddy rice and sold 114.4 million jin of grain to the state, overfulfilling the plan by 24.4 percent. Nongan County sold the most oil-bearing crops to the state--117.07 million jin. It also sold 172,850 head of hogs to the state, leading the province and topping previous records. Tongyu County leads the province in raising 115,000 head of cattle and supplying 13,480 head of cattle to market in 1981, including the export of 7,582 head. Tongyu County raised 220,000 head of sheep and sold 3,200 head to the state in 1981. Fuyu County is the province's leading wool producer, selling 1.36 million jin to the state.

Yushu County possesses more tractors than any other county in the province; it has 2,500 tractors, averaging 1 tractor per 1,700 mu of arable land. The tractors handle about 70 percent of the county's farming work. About 10 percent of Shuangliao County is covered by grasslands and forests, boasting first place in the province. Qianan County leads the province in mechanized afforestation; it afforested 60,100 mu in 1981, of which 80 percent was done by tractors. Yushu County grows the greatest number of saplings; it devoted 3,600 mu--1 percent of its arable land--to growing saplings in 1981. Hailong County leads the province in fresh-water fisheries; it produced 558 tons of fish in 1981, of which 53.9 percent was contributed by individual and collective workers. Hunchun County sold 1,409 dan of edible fungus (auricularia auricula-judae) to the state; Yanji County produced 92,735 dan of flue-cured tobacco; Fusong County purchased 572 tons of honey; Tongyu County purchased 15,724 pieces of sheepskin, all claiming first place in the province.

Huaide County leads the province in terms of the output value of commune and brigade-run enterprises--100.12 million yuan. (Yingjun) brigade, in the Changchun suburban area, turned out products worth 4.08 million yuan from its affiliated enterprises, more than any other brigade in the province. (Fending) commune, also in the Changchun suburban area, netted a profit of 1.44 million yuan, surpassing all other communes. Lishu County leads the province in per capita income--190 yuan. Nongan County claims the greatest amount of savings deposits; total savings deposits were 21.77 million yuan in 1981. Changbai Korean Nationality Autonomous County witnessed the fastest growth in per capita savings deposits--100.82 yuan.

CSO: 4007/185

BRIEFS

PADDY OUTPUT--Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, Jilin Province, has overfulfilled the paddy procurement target by over 20 percent. In 1981, the prefecture harvested 110 million jin more of paddy than 1980, a record. Peasants in the prefecture are enthusiastically marketing surplus paddy to the state. [SK241046 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 82 SK]

CSO: 4007/185

BRIEFS

CHANGTU COUNTY GRAIN OUTPUT--Changtu County, a key commodity grain base of Liaoning Province, marketed more than 1 billion jin of commodity grain to the state in 1981, leading some 2,000 counties throughout China. [SK241050 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jan 82 SK]

CSO: 4007/185

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Thanks to implementation of responsibility systems in 1981, Ulan Qab League, Nei Monggol Region, has taken on a new look. In 1981, the league's grain output was 1.75 billion jin, 530 million jin more than in 1980. Its livestock gross increase was 20.2 percent, and its net increase was 12,000 head. By the end of June of 1981, private livestock increased by 36.23 percent compared with the corresponding 1980 period. The average increase in the league's per-capita income in 1981 was 20 yuan. [SK310434 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jan 82 SK]

FORESTRY WORK CONFERENCE--The Nei Monggol regional forestry department recently convened a work conference on the forest products industry in Hohhot. The conference pointed out: a forest products industrial system based on timber manufacturing and processing has been established in the Daxinganling forest region. League and municipal forestry bureaus and state-run forest farms have vigorously developed comprehensive timber utilization, and their timber processing capacity has reached 130,000 cubic meters annually. The region has more than 80 wood processing plants. These plants achieved 11.18 million yuan of output value and netted 4 million yuan of profits in 1981. However, the region's forest products industry does not come close to meeting the needs of socialist construction. Attending the conference were Wang Duo, Kong Fei, Peng Mengyu, Shi Guanghua and Ba-tu-ba-gen. [SK090630 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jan 81 SK]

CSO: 4007/185

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL SIDELINE PRODUCTION--Up to the end of October, the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region's total procurement of agricultural sideline products increased 35.8 percent over the same period last year. Food grains increased 60 percent over the same period last year. The amount of negotiated procurement of food grains increased 44 percent over the same period last year. In addition, because each locality developed diversification in a big way, the percentage of economic crops and local handicraft products greatly increased. Up to the end of October, the amount of procurement of edible oils increased 4 percent over the same period last year, and that of aquatic products increased 58 percent. The livestock industry has changed the past practice of "counting heads" and paid attention to economic results. The amount of procurement of some major livestock products increased even more notably. For the year, the amount of procurement of white hide and fine downy hide particular to Ningxia, known throughout the nation and abroad, respectively increased 10 times and more than onefold over the procurement plans. The amount of stiff hides of goats, kidskin of goats, and wool procured all greatly surpassed the planned procurement for the whole year. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 81 p 1] 9296

CSO: 4007/135

BRIEFS

COTTON OUTPUT--Shandong Province harvested 13 million dan of cotton in 1981, a 20-percent increase over the 1980 figure. By 25 December 1981, the province had procured 12.5 million dan of ginned cotton, 2.37 million dan more than in the corresponding 1980 period. [SK060535 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Jan 82 SK]

AGRICULTURAL INCOME--The 1981 total agricultural income of Zhaozhuang Municipality, in Shandong Province, increased by 28.86 percent over the 1980 figure. Total grain output increased by 217 million jin; income from a diversified economy increased by 20 percent. Commune members' per capita distribution was 140.5 yuan, up 53.8 percent over 1980. Commune members' per capita grain ration was 616 jin, an increase of 86 jin over the previous year. The municipality handed over more than 300 million jin of grain to the state, topping all previous records. [SK291309 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jan 82 SK]

HUANGHE DIVERSION--The Huanghe diversion project has been completed. As of 15 January Shandong Province had diverted 302 million cubic meters of water to Tianjin Municipality. [SK161313 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jan 82 SK]

FISH OUTPUT--Jining Prefecture, Shandong Province, produced 1.1 million jin of fresh water fish in 1981. [SK161313 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jan 82 SK]

CSO: 4007/185

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS, ALL-AROUND INCREASES IN LAND RECLAMATION REPORTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN [STATE FARMS AND LAND RECLAMATION IN CHINA] in Chinese No 11, 24 Nov 81 p 12

[Article by Fu Bifeng [0102 1801 6912]: "All Around Increases in Output of Grain, Cotton, Oils, and Livestock in Xinjiang State Farm and Land Reclamation Areas"]

[Text] Following 3 consecutive years of great strides in agricultural production, the Xinjiang state farm and land reclamation areas this year again won all around increases in output. From 4.33 million mu of wheat, an output totaling 1.2 billion jin was harvested. This was an 8.4 percent increase over last year. Eleven of Xinjiang's 14 state farm and land reclamation bureaus showed increases in output, and in 5 of these state farm and land reclamation bureaus the extent of increase was more than 10 million jin. Despite a 600,000 mu reduction in the area sown, total grain output for the year was still somewhat greater than last year. Yields per unit of area from 1.27 million mu of cotton increased 10 percent over last year, and total output increased by more than 40 percent. Oil-bearing crop yields may increase by 100,000 dan. Livestock production also developed, the number of sheep on hand increasing by 5.4 percent over the same period last year making this year the best one in many years for sheep production. Cows also increased over last year.

The reasons for Xinjiang Province's farm and land reclamation areas ability to maintain steady growth are principally as follows: First was conscientious implementation of programs and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Committee, clearing away of "leftist" ideology, readjustment and restructuring of leadership teams, and combining economic work with the strengthening of ideological and political work. Second was fierce attention to water conservancy construction to create conditions for the growth of agricultural production. Between 1978 and August this year, 45 percent of total investment in capital construction throughout the entire system was used for sinking wells, preventing seepage from ditches, installing equipment in farmlands, expansion or strengthening of catchments and such water conservancy construction projects. This brought a new increase of 600 million cubic meters of water diverted, increasing the effectively irrigated area by more than 1.03 million mu to assure increased agricultural production. Third was action based on realities to readjust the internal structure of agriculture and farm crop patterns. While making sure of continued grain production, attention was given to making the most of natural advantages for appropriate expansion of the economic crop area. This year the state farm and land reclamation areas increased by 300,000 mu over last year the growing of cotton alone. This year the growing of oil-bearing crops in the Yili and Dacheng state farm and land reclamation bureaus expanded to more than 400,000 mu, which was half the area planted to oil-bearing crops throughout the entire state farm and land reclamation area. Fourth was the diligent summarization of experiences, followed by more than one-fourth of the farms in all Xinjiang promoting systems of responsibility for production characterized primarily by fixed quotas, contracting, and rewards. Farm machinery, water management and plant protection workers also instituted systems of responsibility linking output in agriculture to calculation of remuneration to further overcome abuses in eating out of a large common pot to arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of staff and workers. Fifth was diligent implementation of key measures for increasing output and steady increases in the level of scientific farming. This year layer by layer fertilizer applications for spring wheat in the Hami, Shihezi, and Bazhou farm and land reclamation bureaus covered an area of more than 400,000 mu. The area over which fertilizer was applied at the time of sowing of wheat, corn, and cotton in the reclamation areas increased by 15 percent over last year. Use of plastic sheeting to grow cotton was also promoted over wide areas for rather good results.

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DRY-LAND GRAIN PRODUCTION CONFERENCE

HK280408 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Summary] The province's first dry-land grain production conference was recently held in Xuanwei County. The conference mainly summed up the experience in developing dry-land grain in the province since liberation and looked into the principle, arrangements and measures to further develop dry-land grain production.

"Dry-land grain constitutes a major part of the grain production in our province. The total area of land used for dry-land grain production last year accounted for 45.2 percent of the total area under cultivation in our province. The total output of dry-land grain last year accounted for 44.8 percent of the total grain output in our province." A vigorous development of dry-land grain production is of great significance in increasing the total grain output, promoting the development of diversified economy and making the economy in mountainous areas prosper.

The conference was of the opinion that "in order to develop our province's dry-land grain production well, our guiding policies should be focusing our efforts on the production of major spring dry-land grain crops, striving to grow more late autumn crops, energetically increasing the per unit area yield of maize and potatoes and vigorously restoring and developing the production of soyabeans, millet and other kinds of cereal and beans." We should make arrangements to use the land to the utmost advantage in production of dry-land grain.

With regard to measures of production, the conference was of the opinion that "we should sum up and popularize advanced cultivation technology and solve well the problems related to varieties of seeds, thinning out seedlings, density of planting, prevention and control of plant diseases and elimination of pests. We should restore and develop the traditional interplanting of maize and beans. We should increase the application of organic fertilizer and phosphate fertilizer and improve the dry-land soil. We should adopt various methods to popularize agricultural science and technology. If conditions allow, everyone should try to establish and popularize the responsibility system that is geared to scientific and technical service to agricultural production and that links remuneration with output, thus meeting the demand resulting from the development of dry-land grain production.

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BRIEFS

DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY--The output value of diversified economic undertakings in Zhejiang's rural areas hit a new record in 1981. The total output value less the amount produced by commune and brigade industrial enterprises amounted to 5.33 billion yuan if calculated at the 1970 constant price. This represents a 4-percent increase over 1980 and accounted for 61 percent of the total agricultural output value in Zhejiang's rural areas. This success was the result of the establishment of cash crop bases and the development of family sidelines. The area of newly developed cash crop bases has increased by 3.7 million mu. Over 1.3 billion yuan worth of sideline products were sold to the state last year. Per capita income in Zhejiang's rural areas has exceeded 200 yuan, thanks to the diversification of its economy. [OW201415 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 13 Jan 82 OW]

HOG RAISING--The Zhejiang Provincial People's Government on 31 December issued a circular urging party committees and governments of prefectures, municipalities and counties to strengthen leadership over the breeding, purchase and marketing of hogs to meet the needs of urban areas and exports. The circular noted that since the autumn of 1981, the number of hogs raised and procured has declined. In order to encourage peasants to sell hogs, starting 1982, chemical fertilizer and other manufactured goods will be given as rewards to peasants who are eager to sell their hogs. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 31 Dec 81 OW]

CANNED FOOD OUTPUT--Hangzhou, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--Zhejiang Province produced 77,492 tons of canned food last year, 11.8 percent more than in 1980, ranking first among China's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, according to the provincial foodstuff industry department. The province produces 60 kinds of canned foods including mushrooms, water chestnuts, bamboo shoots, fruits, seafoods and fish. More than three-fourths of Zhejiang's annual output or 59,000 tons of canned food was exported last year. The products went to more than 100 countries and regio[illegible]oughout the world. The rapid increase in the province's canned food pro[illegible]n is attributed in part to steady expansion of fruit producing bases. Now, eleven major canned food factories in the province have 4,670 hectares of orchards and fields growing peaches, tangerines, myrtleberries, loquats, asparagus, green beans and water chestnuts. [Text] [OW201415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 17 Jan 82 OW]

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